RICHMOND COUNTY RATIFICATION MEETING. The Whigs of old Richmond turned out in full strength on Friday evening, the 27th inst., to act upon the State, District and County nominations. ch a meeting has not been held in the county since the days of Heury Clay. Samuel H. Frost was appointed Chairman, and Daniel D. Tompkins, Score-

tion, reported the State nominations, and calogized each candidate as his name was presented. He urged upon the Whigs of the county to give their undivided support to the ticket. The report was approved and the nominations ratified by an almost unanimous

support to the ticket. The report was approved and the nominations ratified by an almost unanimous vote.

The Delegates to the Congressional Convention presented their report through their Chairman, Henry J. Seaman. The report of the Delegates was here read, showing in detail the perfect unanimity and equity of their election by the Whigs of Richmond County, and the high-handed outrage by which they were deprived of their seats in the District Convention. The contesting Delegates also, reported that Harvey W. Vail of Suffolk County was nominated for Congress by the Convention which met at Jamaica on the 18th inst. Abm. C. Simonson moved that the nomination of Mr. Vail be approved and ratified. Richard G. Smith offered an amendment that the nomination of Mr. Vail does not meet with the approbation of the Whigs of this county, and is not entitled to their support, and that the same be rejected. These motions elicited an exciting discussion, in which Messra. Anthon, Seaman, Daly, Smith and Dr. Stewart participated. The motion of Mr. Smith to reject the nomination of Mr. Vail was adopted by a large majority. A motion to reconsider was then made by Wm. H. Anthon, and advocated by Dr. Stewart and Mr. Seaman, but the motion was lost.

The nomination of John T. Raymoni for Assembly and the entire county ticket was ratified and approved by a meeting. It was altogether the most spirited meeting then adjourned with a determination to stand by the entire ticket as ratified and approved by the meeting. It was altogether the most spirited meeting held in the county in 20 years.

The malcontents were few, and voted down by a very large majority, and have thus been taught that a faction will not be allowed to repudiate the will of the majority.

A KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATION REFUSED.

the majority. A KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATION REFUSED.

ITHICA, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1854. MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of 24th inst. has come to hand. In reply to your inquiries I beg leave to state that I cannot consent to be a candidate for any office at the approaching election.

The nomination tendered me for the office of Canal

The nomination tendered me for the office of Canal Commissioner, by the Convention recently held in your city, was declined, the reasons given were:

That I, having been selected by my fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to represent them at the late Anti-Nebraska Convention held at Saratoga and Anburn, and having, as such representative, participated in the proceedings which resulted in the selection of the Hon. Henry Fitzhugh for the office of Canal Commissioner, it would not accord with my sense of honor, good faith or propriety, to accept a nomination as candidate against him. And being now a representative of the XXVth District in the Senate, were I to accept a nomination for any office, the duties of which would conflict with, or preclude the performance of the service due to my constituency, a proper regard for their interests would rea proper regard for their interests would re cacy, a proper regard for their interests would re-cuire a resignation of my place in time to enable them to supply the vacancy at the regular election, which could not new be done, it being too late to give the necessary legal notices.

I am confident you will concede these reasons suf-ficient.

As to the assurance of my election, I have only to say, that the certainty of success would not in any respect induce me to change my position.

I am, very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
J. B. WILLIAMS.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY BENNETT.

To the Editor of the Binghamton Republican: Sir: Certain newspapers in this District (one a nominal Whig paper, but really a mercenary and freacherous enemy) charge me with having forced myself upon my party for reelection, by delegates selected from packed Conventions, and talk about pipelayers, wire-workers, fraud, intrigue, management

layers, wire-workers, fraud, intrigue, management, &c., practiced, not upon them, but upon my own political and personal friends, in whose success and welfare they have suddenly taken a deep interest. A short answer may be proper to all this—It is simply untrue. I had nothing to do, directly or indirectly with the appointment of the Delegates to either of the County Conventions: nor had any person for me, at my instance or request, in a single solitary instauce!

After the Chenango Delegates were appointed, (and hey were unanimously appointed and unanimously in myf aver, if requested them, if a majority of the Delegates, exclusive of hemselves, (and this would require but fire out of fourteen,) were in favor of any other candidate received higher than three votes, and I was nominated.

other candidate received higher than three votes, and I was nominated.

The misre presentations published about pledges, &c., all grow out of the simple fact that I desired, if a majority of the delegates outside of Chenango were for any one clae, that such person should be nominated. This was my position before and at the Convention. Certainly a new way to force a nomination, to leave the question to those of the delegates, if any, who were expected to be opposed to me: and only a little more than one-half in number! So far, and no farther, are the statements true.

Perhaps I should not have noticed these false and malicious stories—they bear on their face their own refutation. And it is some consolation to know, that even my enemies have not sasailed any act or vots of mine—the highest of all evidence that I have truly represented the feelings and sentiments of my congitivents. Yours, &c.

Henry Bennert.

SENATOR CHASE IN ILLINOIS.

The Hon. SALMON P. CHASE of Ohio has been ddressing large audiences at leading points in IIlinois on the merits of the Nebraska bill, and, having been familiar with the whole progress of the measure in Congress, where he resisted it with ansurpassed ability and determination, he has been able to expose the sophistries of Douglas and his satellites with sig-nal effect. The Democratic journals, opposed to the Injusty, are especially loud in his commendation. The Galena Jeffersonian, one of the most influential among them, thus speaks:

among them, trus speaks.

"We do not agree with Mr. Chase in many important particulars. We do not look or hope for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. We do not believe, with him, that the day of the deliverance of the country from the dominion of the slaveocracy is near at hand; but to the purity of his motives, to the the country from the dominion of the savetacy, the loftiness of his patriotism, the genuineness of his democracy, to his commanding talent and his undoubted sincerity, we yield implicit credence. Would to God that more of the public men of the country could command from us the same enlogium; would that the gradual encroachments of Slavery upon the integrity of the democratic sentiment had not seduced so many from allegiance to the true fairl; would that the rowards for subserviency, offered by the three hundred thousand slaveholders had not diverted the original policy of the Government from the extonsion of freedom to the extension and perpetuation of the cursed institution. We should not then moran over sacred rights trampled under foot; should not then be called upon to witness the daily outrages perpetrated, in the name of Democracy, upon the commonest and most obvious claims of humanity; we should have no occasion to regret the demagoguism that fills most of the public places in the nation, and that has prostituted the most perfect government known in the history of the world, to a depth of degradation that despotsus rarely reach!

ory of the world, to a depth of degradation that des-poissus rarely reach!

"We do not believe with him in the lasting efficacy of the present movement that obliterates all party lines; and seeks the attainment of a single object only.

## FREEDOM IN CALIFORNIA.

The first indications of the uprising of the North, as evinced in the Iowa Election, against the Extension of Slavery had just reached California at the date of our last advices, and was beginning to produce its natural and salutary influences. When Ohio, Indiana, and their Western sisters, shall have been heard from, the revolution too long delayed will have been secured, and the sleeping Samson will awake to snap as under the green withes by which it has been stealthily bound to the car of Slavery Extension.

The following leader from The San Francisco

Evening Journal of Sept. 15 so fully and circum Stantially corroborates our own recent statements on Stantially corroborates our own recent statements on the subject that we commend it to special attention:

"The most important political news by the steamer is the unexpected Whig triumph in Iowa. This State, we believe, has never before been guilty of electing a Whig within the 'memory of the oldest inhabitant. In the lafe election the Whigs have succeeded in electing a Governor, two members of Congress, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature, thus securing a Whig Senator in the place of Augustus Crear Dodge. The Anti-Nebracka leaven is evi-

dently at work, and the prospect is that not a mem

ber from a non-slaveholding State who voted for that fraudulent measure will ever be returned to Congress again. One good result from its introduction will be, that it will kill off a crop of as cringing doughfaces as ever lay on their belies and crawled through the quagmire of political subserviency for the sake of Executive favor.

"California, we are glad to know, will afford no exception: for though the members justelected are advocates of the Nebraska Bill, it should be borne in mind that their competitors vied with them in its praise, and McDougal and Latham had actually voted for it. The politicians had so managed that there was no chance for the northern or Auti-Nebraska sentiment, though the entire Whig party of the North and West was unalterably opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and a majority of it insists strongly on a repeal of that clause of the Nebraska Bill which abregates it.

compromise, and a majority of it insists strongly of repeal of that clause of the Nebraska Bill which abrogates it.

"Now, when it is considered that two-thirds of the numerical strength of the Whig party throughout the Union is from the North and West, it would seen but reasonable that the candidates in California claiming to be Whig should be Anti-Nebraska men.

"But it could not be. A man from the North that has the courage, the principle or the manliness to insist upon fair play and equality as between the northern and southern men, is immediately hunted with the cry of Abolition. The only two prominent candidates before the last Whig convention, who drew their first breath north of Mason and Dixon's line, had that senseless how raised against them.

"We would ask now what the Whigs of this State are to do? Must they, like Mr. Benham, the late candidate, 'approve the repeal of the Missouri Compromise?" If an approval of the Missouri Compromise? If an approval of the Missouri Compromise repeal is to be the test of Whiggery in California, then will the standard be different from what it is in other parts of the Union, and in speaking of Whigs, we must distinguish them as California Whigs and National Whigs; or, to avoid confusion, it would perhaps be as well to adopt Mr. Crabb's name and call the former 'California Republicans.' A large preponderance of the party is Anti-Nebraska, and how can any persons claim that they are Whigs par excellence when they are in favor of that measure?

"The Nebraska bill is the great measure of President Pierce's Administration. For his hand in that

excellence when they are in favor of that measure?

"The Nebraska bill is the great measure of President Pierce's Administration. For his hand in that act he will be remembered and stigmatized by posterity; and we ask what sort of Whigs those must be that lend aid and comfort to such an Administration and such a measure? It would seem that Whigs ought to be in opposition to Democrats to keep up their distinctive character, and yet a man to be a candidate of the Whig party in this State, must avow himself in favor of President Pierce's pet scheme. Will there never be truly a Whig party in California!"

PENNSYLVANIA-Cos GRESS-[Official.] 1854. 1852.1 Morris. Florence. Price Flore. 878

Passyunk Philadelphia (4 Wards) Dem. majority, 1937 Levin, Native vote, 2953 Total......5999 Florence's majority, 440. Tyson over Hamilton, 2154. Milward, Landy, Sanderson, Robbins, 1287 .... 2013 2960 Total......5883

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Dist. IV. Lambert. Ph.
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Allour's majority, 2,838. Ded. Barcley. Rev.
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Whig and Anti Nebraska in Haifee. | Ladependent Whig | Whigs in Haifee. | American | Ladependent Whig | Anti-Know-Nothing Whig.

WHERE WAS ULLMANN BORN.

STATEMENTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

THE MYSTERY GETTING THICKER.

Str.: An old man busied mostly in tranquil studies. I am a believer in the progress of the race, and watch with delight whatever proves the superiority of the world of to-day over ancient times. It is in this point of view that I take an interest in the animated discussion that now prevails concerning the nativity of that distinguished gentleman, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor. In former ages it was the wont of the perverse multitude to neglect the really great intelligences who moved among them. It is avouched in the Sacred Record that the Jews stoned the prophets, and long after built splendid sepulchres to ir memory; and from Pagan antiquity we learn

" Six Grecian cities fought for Homer dead."
Through which the living Homer begged his bread."

How different is the case now! Ullmann is still living, and, more fortunate than Homer, sees not cities merely, but continents, disputing the honor of his genesis! It is an encouraging fact and should be put in future school books, with the other memorable examples, to stimulate the ambition of generous and gifted youth. Let them learn from it that by dili-

examples, to stimulate the ambition of generous and gifted youth. Let them learn from it that by diligently toiling, they may attain, by successive degrees, to nominations for the entire ascending scale of public offices. Whether they are elected or not is a comparatively unimportant matter.

Meanwhile, Sr. I deem it my duty to add my mite among the verious contributions now making to the history of the Know-Nothing Governor in prospect; and if my account differs from others, let it not be taken as disputing their truth, but only as exhibiting another phasis of this truly Protean candidate. First, then, let me say that Mr Ulmann was born at Wilmington, Delaware, and not at Calcutta, or elsewhere, as he is said to have so often orally and by writing affirmed. His father, John Jaimes Ulmann, was a native of Frankfort on-the-Main, and a Protestant of the Anglican communion, who, by some means of which I Know Nothing, had entered the French service, and was appointed by Louis XVI. Governor-General of the French possessions in India, of which Pondicherry was the capital. There the Governor-General, who was an elegant and accomplished man, became attached to a young lady, Catholic in religion, of mixed blood, half French and half native, but of eminent social position and great wealth, and smarried her. The fruits of this union were, I think, three daughters, when is 1793 the Nabelo of the Carnatic, allied with the British, took the country away from the French. The revolution then being at its hight in France, Ulmann did not return thinther, but with his family came to America bringing all his large fortune with him, except certain estates near Caloutta belonging to his wife, the right to which was not disposed of. Here they continued to reside, and here two or three daughters and the two sons, of whom the Know-Nothing leader was the younger, were born. The fortune of the family was, however, seriously reduced by the dishonesty or failure of a prominent man in Maryland, and another heavy loss was sustained fortune of the family was, however, seriously reduced by the dishonesty or failure of a prominent man in Maryland, and another heavy loss was sustained through the misfortunes of an intimate friend to whom the father had confided a large sum. The language spoken in the family was French, which may account for Daniel's reported inability to speak English correctly atthatearly age when he said so earnestly to have whorted his brother "Chim" not to swear so much. After the father's death, the mother and daughters acknowledge the structure of the light in look rectly at that early age when he said so earnestly to have exhorted his brother "Chim" not to swear so much. After the father's death, the mother and daughters leaving the boys at school, returned to India to look after the Calcutta property, which I think still belongs to the family, though as to what is Daniel's share in it I Know Nothing; and as it is a private affair, having neihing to do with the public question of his nativity, it is nobody's business. One daughter remained in India, where she married a surgeon in the British Ariny; she is no longer living. The mother and other sisters, all most accomplished and exemplary ladids, returned to America, where Madame Ullmann deceased a few years ago. A brother, or helf brother of the father, also came to America from Germany after the Governor-General was established here, and I think settled at Watertown. Hence the impression that our Daniel was also of German birth—an impression which has perhaps been strengthened by his resumption of the second nat the end of his name when a candidate for Attorney-General, and when he thought thus to beg the support of the Deutsch electors. This superfluous final a he had previously disused—though his father always wrote his name with it—but when votes were to be had by it, it was tacked on again. Whether the Know-Nothings are to vote for him with the German spelling, or with some other, is a point which I hope will be settled as soon as that of his birth-place is disposed of.

And now if I am asked to explain Daniel's affirmation that he was born in Calcutta—a place he never saw since he never was out of America,—I candidly confess that I am puzzled. It is a question on which I emphatically Know Nothing. Allow me, however, to indulge in a hypothesis. We know that young man are sometimes vain, and it may have been the pleasure of the youthful know nothing to give himself the distinction of an oriental origin among his classmates, without too strictly regarding the actual facts of his history. And indeed, how could be know

New-York, Oct. 23, 1354.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribene.

Sin: To serve the ends of historical truth, I have taken the pains to examine the records of Yale College, to ascertain how Daniel Ulmann entered his name upon them. I learn from the College Librarian that no manuscript records are kept of the residences or birth-places of students. The places, however, from which they report themselves are printed in the annual catalogues, which I examined. I found the To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune from which they report themselves are printed in the namual catalogues, which I examined. I found the name of Daniel Ulimann, reported for the year 1825, as from Philadelphia, Penn. 1829, as from Ogdensburgh, N.Y. 1827, as from as same place: 1823, as from Philadelphia. It is the impression, however, of some here that Mr. Ulimann entered on the albums of his classmates his place of birth as at Calcutta: but this is an impression merely. He appears, like the Cape Cod man, to have been born "all along-" Yours, respectfully, TRAVELER, New Three, Oct. 22, 1134.

To the Miller of The N. Y. Tribune. \* To the Mellor of The N. V. Tribme.

Size: I have in my possession an album containing an inscription by Daniel Ulimann, similar to that furnished in The Tribune of to-day, signed by him as from Calcutta. It was understood in the class that he was a native of that place and I think he is so recorded in some often of the official catalogues of the college.

As ESEMY TO HUMBUG.

New York, Oct 23, 1853.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I am glad to see your exposure of the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, and write to say that I know of the existence in Albany of an album be-longing to a member of the same class in college with Ullmann, in which Daniel writes his name as being from Calcutta, and I have always supposed he was hare there.

from Calcutta, and I may born there. New York, Oct. 28, 1154. Yours. L. C. New York, Oct. 23, 1154.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribure.

Sin: I can positively state that Daniel Ullmann has, within the past five years, orally declared his birthplace to be Calcutta, just as it seems he told his classmatce in college. And yet he publishes affidavits to prove that he was born in Wilmington. Delaware: and Mr. Barker, the G. P. of the Order, officially avers that the genitor of guilmann was a soldier in the American Revolution. It appears certain that there has been an awful deal of lying somewhere in this business. The modern Daniel, I am afraid, will not come out of the election so unscathed as his namesake of eigl doi from the den of lions. At any rate, after these revolutions, he will not receive the vote of a livestips, Oct. 23, 1154.

Zirookiya, Oct. 28, 1154.

To the Editor of The N. T. Tribusa.

Sin: Mr. Ullmann made a speech to an assemblage of Know-Nothings, the other night, at Williamsburgh, in which he solamily averred that he was born at Wilmington, and has never been out of this, his own, his native land. But how is this to be reconciled with his solemn statement to his "Dr. Charles," that he was from Calcutta! If I balave he tells the truth now, what shall I think of what he said then! And if he told the truth then, what sort of a thing is it he tells now! He also said to the Williamsburgh Know-Nothings, that the story of his foreign birth was the invention of two of his personal comies: it is clear, then, that one of these two is Daniel Ulmann himself. In this state of things, who can believe he was born anywhere! Does it not seem more probable that, like Topsey, he was brought up by speculators!

As Ex-Know-Nothero.

New York, Oct. 20, 1054.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY. THE AWFUL BAILROAD COLLISION. ground from Chatham. G. V. Nutter, the Conductor, is doing everything in his power for the distressed.

Fifty Persons Killed! A GREAT NUMBER INJURED.

DREADFUL DETAILS.

NAMES OF DEAD, WOUNDED AND SAVED.

From The Detroit Tribune of Friday Evening.

Through the kindness of W. O. Ruggies we are able to give the particulars of the most heart-reading and terrible rairoad disaster that ever occurred in America. He says: A few minutes after 2 P. M. yesterday we left Niagara Falls with the first-class and two second-class passenger-cars, one express and one baggage-car. After leaving Hamilton we were detained about midnight, between Hamilton and London, by a freight-engine being off the track. After a delay of an hour we started, and reached London about six hours behind time. About three miles west of London the cylinder head of our engine burst, which delayed us two hours. We backed down to London, took a new engine and started again for Windson about 10 clock, and about 13 miles west of Chatham, on the Babtist Creek Flats, going about 20 miles an hour, we came in collision whas frightful in the extreme. Our locomotive was completely thrown over to the right, the express car thrown over and crushing the first and second class car into mere splinters, demolishing the next, and making a wreck of the third car, and driving in the end of the fourth, the passengers in the last cars escaped unbart or with slight bruises: almost the entire load of the second class cars were killed or wounded, some cut completely in two, others with mangled heads and bodies, and without limbs.

The screams and groams of the mingled was awful

pletely in two, others with mangled heads and bodies, and without limbs.

The screams and groams of the mingled was awful in the extreme. Every effort was made by the Conductor and passengers to relieve the suffering, but notwithstanding all superhuman efforts to relieve them, all were not extricated until more than four hours after the collision. Among those whose exertions in saving the victims, are Thomas F. Meagher and Junk, the baggage man, Mr. O. A. Brownson, and others of the passengers. Heaps of the dead and mangled were found in the ruins, piled together in all mangled shapes.

One poor fellow was cut out of the express car, his limbs hanging out of the side, fifteen feet from the ground. One of the strangest features of the accident is, that all the gravel cars were demolished and piled upon each other, with the tender of the engine stove in. The conductor of the gravel train was on the rear car, with his signal light and a negro boy at his side. The conductor saved himself by jumping; the negro was killed.

At the time of the collision there was a dense fog, it

At the time of the collision there was a dense fog, it

side. The conductor saved himself by jumping, the negro was killed.

At the time of the collision there was a dense fog, it being almost impossible to see lights. Where the blame belongs in this awful catastrophe, we know not; but there is gross and culpable negligence in the operation of the affairs of the road. The conductor of the gravel train says he was ordered out by the superintendent of the gravel pit.

We ought to mention that on the third car from the car we had no light at the time of the collision and was in total darkness, nor had we snything but pieces of candles stuck in tubes at any time. Those had gone out at the time of the collision. The dead are lying around, and being mostly emigrants their names cannot readily be got, but about fifty are killed outright and many of the wounded must die, of which there are about forty alive. There was one woman buried under a mass of ruins, and lay there over four hours before she was extricated. She must die.

We were 32 miles from Detroit and 13 from Chatham, the surrounding country for miles a vast swamp and no aid or physicians at hand, which, with the denseness of the fog and trightful screams of the wounded for help and water, rendered it the most appalling scene imaginable. It was heart sickening. Yet all was done that could be during the long five hours that the miserable unfortunates lay waiting their turn for assistance. One man had six friends with him, all killed. There are whole families killed and we cannot ascertain their names.

We are informed by R. P. Toms, Esq. of this city, who was also a pascenger on the train at the time of the collision, that no blame can be attached to the engineer of the train, as he had taken every precaution by telegraphing from one station to another, by waiting for trains to pass, and by the strictest orders to run very slow, to avoid any accident. The censure, he thinks, must rest solely with those in charge of the gravel train, and with the watchman left to give notice when the last train had passed, who, inst

LIST OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED UNINJURED.

Toms, and a son of S. M. Holmes, Esq., who were on board, have eccaped unibjured.

List of those who escaped unibjured.

Henry Gloss, St. Clair, C.W.: Thomas F. Meagher, New York: O. A. Brownson, Boston, Mass.: W. O. Ruggles, Vermont: David Kelly, Lowell, Mass.: Marshal F. Foster and family, Connecticut: Asa Johnott and two sisters. Illinois: Mr. Gale Illinois: Ira A. Skeele, St. Louis, Mo.: James Stevenson and brother, Toronto. C. W.: Edward Corll, Lowell, Mass.: James Plummer. Ohio: L. C. Baker and sister. Illinois: Charles L. Whitney, Massachusetts: J. A. McBride, Massachusetts: Henry Russell, Michigan: V. Freeman, Schenetady, N. Y. Wm. W. Whitney, New-York: George W. Holmes, Detroit: Chas. Franklip, Batavia: John W. Eddy, Soo Sha: Rev. Mr. Taylor, Massachusetts: Sarah R. Ilsley, do.: Maria S. Short, do.: F. A. Randall, New-York; Electa Randall, do.: Edward Allen, Michigan Alonzo Simons, New-York: Alonzo Haight, do: P. J. Dunn, Canada West: T. Lyon, Niagara Falls: D. C. Barker, Niagara Falls: F. Eccard, Detroit; John F. Lock and lady, New-Hampshire: John G. Deunison, Massachusetts: Chester Randall, New-York: Edward Allen, Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. Charnberlain, Michigan: Miss Whiting and sister, New-York: Willard Gardiner and wife, New-Hampshire: Mrs. J. C. Wooster, Illinois: Mrs. R. C. Crosby, Illinois: Mrs. Dawson and daughter, New-York; Abby Short, Massachusetts: J. Isley, do.: Hosmer Dav, Michigan, Helen M. Barnes, Vermont, Moses J. Barnes, do.: Levi Wilson, wife and child, do.; Sol. F. Mirrill, wife and child, do.; L. Gray, Maine: Emeline Day, do.: Albyland Day, do.: Anna Day, do.: Louis Day, do.: Lorento Day and wife, do.: Mary Ashton, New-York: Mrs. J. G. Spenneer, Michigan; John D. Day, Maine: Maria M. Scott, do.: Clara A. Day, do.: Caroline K. Day, do.: Lee Day, do.: Wm. Day and wife, do.: Luceian Niles, do.: Hiram R. Moore, do.: Susan B. Moore, do.: Susan E. Moore, Maine: George M. Moore, Maine: B. Mason, Maine: George M. Moore, Maine: B. Mason, Maine: George M. Moore, Mo.: Lee Day, do.: Hiram R. Moor

ian, do.; M. H. Browman, New York; John A. Ham-mon, New Hampshire.

Dr. Watson and family of Williamsburgh were on the 11 o'clock train, and rendered great assistance to the wounded.

LIST OF WOUNDED AND DEAD AS FAR AS COULD BE GRORGE HESTER, German, bady injured.
CHARLOTTE M. Sirk and child, Chicago, badly jured.

jured. Frances Gallicen, Ireland, badly injured. JOHN GALLIGER, Ireland, badly injured. CHARLES KONGLE, Germany, badly injured. JOHN W. SOUGHNY, broken leg. St. Lawrence Co., New-York. Peter Galliors, dead.

ELLES GALLIGER and baby, dead. ELLIS GALLIGER and baby, dead.

JAMES FRENOY, fireman, knee hart.
Engineer, badly scalded.
THOMAS M. BOSHARDT. Pennsylvania, badly hurt.
GEORGE BOSHARDT. Williamsport, badly hurt.
CATHERISE BOSHARDT. Williamsport, badly hurt.
MARGARET WATSOS, COTTAIND CO., hurt.
HARRIST MARIA WATSOS, COTTAIND CO., hurt.
Three colord men dead.
Cone child, parcuts dead, slightly injured.
ELISTOS BOSHARDT, slightly injured.
THOMAS BOSHARDT, slightly injured.
THOMAS BOSHARDT, slightly injured.
Cone boy, 7 years old, injured.
Elector O'Clock.—There are about 50 deal and 35 wounded. Some whole families are killed and no

Eleren O'Clock.—There are about 50 deal and 35 wounded. Some whole families are killed and no trace can be found of their names or residence. Everything is being done to alleviate the suffering of the wounded. Physcians have arrived on the

OTHER ACCOUNTS. OTHER ACCOUNTS.

From The Detroit Free Preu of Saturday.

The passenger train—of which Mr. G. F. Nutter was conductor, and Thos. Smith engineer—left the Suspension Bridge at the usual time on Thursday afternoon. The train consisted of four first-class, two second class, and two baggar cars, and had on board a large number of passengers. At St. George it came up with a gravel train which was off the track, and was delayed in consequence about an hour and a half, then the train had got under way again a freight train was in advance, which it was obliged to follow as far as Princeton, thereby losing considerable more time.

When the train had got under way again a freight train was in advance, which it was obliged to follow as far as Princeton, thereby losing considerable more time.

At 1 A. M., the train left London. After having run some three or four miles from that place, the cylinder-head of the locomotive bursted, which of course brought the train to a stand-still. An oughe was sent from London, which drew the train back to that place, where another engine was stached, and the train sgain started for Windsor, going quite slow, the conductor having given orders to the engineer not to run at a rapid rate, as the night was dark and foggy. When the train left London the second time, it was about four hours behind time.

A few minutes after 5 o clock, when near Baptist Creek, the passenger train, which was proceeding at the rate of about 20 miles an hour, came in collision with a gravel train which was backing toward the with a gravel train which was backing toward the collision was tremendous. The second-class cars were smashed into atoms, and nearly every person in them killed or dreadfully injured. The first first-class car was also badly smashed, and most of the passengers in the front part of it met with the same fate as the passengers in the recond-class cars.

The secone presented after the collision was afforrible one. Intermixed with the fragments of the broken cars, dead bodies lay in profusion, many of them mangled in the most dreadful manner: while, from out the heap of ruins, proceeded the groans and stricks of the wounded.

The passengers, who were so fortunate as to escape unbijured, immediately set to work to draw out the wounded and the dead from the heap of sains in which they lay. At 11 o'clock, A. M., the bodies of twenty-five men, eleven women, and ten children, had been brought to light, and it was supposed that from ten to twenty others yet remained to be discovered. Twenty-one men, and twenty women and children, were found to be badly injured—many of them fatally. Several of it e dead were crushed out of a

Mr. R. P. Toms of this city, who was on board the tin-fated train, and from whom we derived the greater por-tion of the feregoing melanchoiy particulars, informs us that, in the opinion of the passengers, no blame attaches to either the conductor or engineer of the passenger-train. The train was thrown behind time by a series of unfortunate circumstances, over which its officers had no control, and every measure was taken by them to guard against the occurrence of secident.

accident.

From all the facts we have been able to ascertain, From all the facts we have been able to accertain, the fault of the accident rests upon a watchman, who fell saleep upon his post, and, on waking, informed the master of the gravel train that the passenger train had passed. Supposing this to be the fact, the gravel train started, and in a short time came in collision with the passenger train. Two men on the gravel train were killed.

The engineer and fireman of the passenger train escent along the started and control an

train were killed.

The engineer and fireman of the passenger train escaped almost firaculously from serious injury.

Among the passengers by the express train were Thomas F. Meagher and O. A. Bronson.

At an early hour in the forenoon yesterday several physicians from this city left for the scene of the dissater.

aster.

Our reporter has just arrived (12 P. M.) from the scene of the casualty. He reports the number of persons killed as forty-seven. The following is a list of the killed as taken from the minutes of the Coroners:

1. J. B. Boprish of Batavia, N. Y., going to Galesburgh, Michigan; had on person \$27.28.

2. P. Gallaghen.

3. Young woman, name unknown; had on fur gaunilets, gloves and black silk bonnet with artificials.

4. Man, name unknown.
5. Woman, with dead infant; had on person two keys, husband said to be No. 4.
6. Child of No. 5.

5. Child of No. 5.

7. F. Robinson, per receipt in pocket: had \$107.50 in gold, and \$5.63 in silver.

8. John Martis, brakeman on passenger train; had \$5 and kev in pocket.

9. Robert Thousron, (his wife badly injured.)

10. Henry Mason, brakeman on gravel train;

\$2.40 in pocket.

11. T. P. Sawas, had worth.

\$2 40 in pocket. 11. T. P. Sawis; had watch on person; had lived

14 years in Chatham.
12. Female, unknown; had on red dress, lane coller and gloves.
13. Young girl, named MARY KISGSTON per papers

13. Young girl, named MARY KINOSTON per papers on her person.

14. Female, unknown; middle aged; had ear-rings.

15. Young man, supposed to be JOHN DAVIS.

16. Boy about 10 years old, unknown.

17. Boy about 11 years old, unknown.

18. IRVING LESLIE, brakeman on grayel train.

19. Middle-aged woman, unknown.

20. CHAS, ROBINSON, per name in Bible on his person; had \$33 in gold and 35 cents in silver.

21. Female child about 2 years old, unknown.

22. Female child about 3 years old, unknown.

23. Female, unknown, had a ring on finger.

24. Man, unknown.

25. JACOL LESCHER; had a due-bill from Marshall, Michigan, and \$522 in money.

Michigan, and \$522 in money.
26. Hollister Brack, elderly man; had \$13 in bills, and \$15 50 in coin.
27. NATHAMEL OAKES Of Batavia, N. Y., going to

Galesburg, Michigan.
28. Connectus Oakes, son of No. 27. ORILLA OAKES, wife of No. 27. PHILIP BARRON, per papers found on his per-

Female infant, unknown.
Male child, unknown.
— O'GLIDDEN: had \$23 on his person.
Female infant, unknown.
Unknown woman: had straw bonnet and snuff-

EPHRAIM C. MOOER, blind man.

Unknown man: had \$20 60 on his person. Unknown femals, with cuffs. Unknown man. Female child, about 3 years old, unknown.

dichael Fly; had \$12 on his person.

43. Unknown woman.

44. Young girl, unknown; had \$94 on her person.

45. Unknown girl, about 15 years of age.

46. Marina Bodylsin, wife of No. 1.

47. Daniel Oakes, cousin of Nos. 1 and 46.

The Coroner's Jury will meet this morning at Chatham, whither the bodies were conveyed last evening.

Twenty-four men, eleven women and sixteen children, are badly wounded, and were taken to Chatham. A large number of the passengers are more or less bruised. A man by the name of Irvine R. Beech, of Dundee, Yares County, N. Y., is badly bruised, but it is thought will get well.

Further particulars will be given to-morrow.

## RUMOR OF ANOTHER COLLISION. MORE LIVES LOST.

The Detroit Free Press of Saturday morning says:

A report was in circulation yesterday afternoon that a collision took place on the Toledo and Norwalk road, near Toledo, on Thursday wight, and that twenty persons were killed. We have releved no telegraphic confirmation of the rumor, and are, therefore, inclined to think it incorrect, at least so far as the reported loss of life is concerned. ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The upward passenger train from Alton, on the Chicago and Mississpip Railroad, ran over a cow Tuesday moning, two miles below Bloomington, doing considerable injury. The locomotive was thrown on one side of the road, the baggage car on the other, and the passenger ran between, all being badly smashed up. The engineer had both of his legs broken, another hand also had a leg broken, a newshoy had his leg mashed, but none of the passengers were much injured. The track was considerably form up, and the train to this city was delayed. Some of the passengers took the Central and Aurora trains, reaching here at 10 clock Tuesday evening.

[Chicago Democrat, Oct 26.

The Rocketer Union of Thursday contains accounts of a series of accidents, with all of which the Central Railroad is connected.

First: Norrais Surlidge of Spencerport, employed as a fireman on the locomotive Michigan, on the New-York Central Railroad, was olling the valves of the engine on Wednesday, when, by some mishap, he fell under the wheels. He was caught at the heel, 3,636.

and one of his legs smashed to the knee—all the wheels on one side of the engine passing over it. It became necessary to amputate the injured limb. The operation was quickly and successfully performed while the patient was under the influence of chiero-

wheels on one side of the engine passing over it. It became necessary to amputate the injured limb. The operation was quickly and successfully performed while the patient was under the influence of chioroform, and without any sensation of pain. The injured man was comfortable at last reports, and has a fair prospect of recovery.

Second: Henny Durkinson, at work upon the roof of the new Round House of the New-York Central Railroad Company, now in process of completion near Brown's sequare, Kochester, was occupying a ladder with another person, on Wednesday, when it gave way. His companion ledged upon a plank, hanging by ropes near the caves, but poor linking fell to the earth, a total distance of 35 feet. His left arm was broken, and his head badly injured at the base of the brain. He now lies in a critical condition. Dickinson resided near Springfield, Mass., and had been in the city but 24 hours when the accident occurred.

Third: A train of cars on the Central Railroad ran against a man on Wednesday night when near Fisher's station, in Victor, and tore him literally to pieces. He was not seen until just as the engine struck him, and when the train had been stopped, only some of his limbs and the fragments of his body could be found. There were no means of identifying the unfortunate man, and his name and residence are unknows.

Fourth: One of the trains from Niagara Falls, Thursday morning met with some delay at Pekin station, by an accident which occurred there. A freight car standing on a branch, too near the main track, was struck by the baggage car of the passing train. The moving car was badly smashed and the baggage somewhat scattered. The train kept the track, and no person was injured.

Fifth: As Ita Curensey, 60 years of age, and a resident of Parma, was driving down State-at, his horse took fright at the cars and ran away, throwing Mr. C. to the ground. He was picked up senseless, having received serious injurics about the head. His recovery is doubtful. It will be seen that the Company cannot be b

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL-MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT.

From The St. Louis Republican Oct. 26.

John Roes, President of the Cherokee Nation, sent to the National Council, on the 3d October, his ammual message. He refers, in the opening paragraph, to the necessity of seeking the guidance of shat Being who helds the destinies of nations and of individuals, under his supreme control; and then directs attention to the fact that during the past season, many portions of the country have been visited with severe drouth.

"Fruitful showers have been withheld; the crops have been cut short, and it is seriously apprehended that among portions of the people there will be great destitution, and it may become necessary to devise some means for their relief." He congratulates them, however, that in some locations the crops have been very abundant, affording the hope that supplies for the relief of the destitute may be found within their own borders.

The message then pays a proper tribute to the memory of Thomas Foreman and Walter Adair, two distinguished Cherokees who have departed this life within the past year, and sketches their public services. At the time of their death they were professors of the Christian religion.

The condition of the National Finances is adverted to, and they are represented as being in a depressed state.

The public schools are in a prosperous condition, and

The public schools are in a prosperous condition, and

to, and they are represented as being in a depressed state.

The public schools are in a prosperous condition, and their value is every year becoming more and more duly appreciated. The Superintendent reports the attendance much larger than during the preceding year, and that in most of the schools there is a laudable ambition to make such advances as will secure their admission into the seminaries. Much of the message is devoted to this subject, and this observation will meet with general assent.

"On these institutions rest the future hope of the nation. Intelligence, industry and sound moral principle are the great elements of prosperity and stability in nations and individuals; and it is by carrying out with vigor our educational system and cultivating these estimable qualities in our youth that they can be fitted to stand on equal footing with the members of other enlightened communities, and that our people can be prepared to share in the advantages of the great improvements of the age."

The message closes with these paragraphs in reference to the course of the United States toward the Cherokees and other Indian tribes:

"In my last annual message, reference was made to the danger of encroachment being made upon our rights by the legislation of Congress on the subject of organizing the Terr fory of Nebraska. The protest entered by the National Council against any such encroachment was forwarded in due time. The letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, herewith transmitted, acknowledges its reception. By an act of last Congress, the territories of Nebraska and Kansas were organized, and the boundaries of the latter made to include that portion of our territory called the 'neutral land."

There are, moreover, indications of further legislation to embrace the whole of our country, and that of our neighors, the Choctaws and Croeks, within organized tritories of the United States, on principles which must produce essential changes in the relations of the several trites, and affect their condition and int

From The Philadelphia Bulletin, 28th.

Yesterday afternoon, after the jury had been absent about 20 minutes, they returned to ask information concerning a portion of Miss Mudge's testimony. concerning a portion

Judge Thompson read to them those portions of his notes that referred to the point in question, after which they withdrew a second time. The Court soon efter adjourned until 5½ o clock.

At that time the court house was crowded with the friends of both parties, and others, anxiously waiting for the expected verdict. The jury returned and took their seats. On being asked by the Clerk if they had agreed upon a verdict, the Foreman replied: "Gwilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court!" By the request of Mr. Brown, the Jury were then polled, all coinciding with the Foreman.

Mr. Brown then moved that the prisoner be admitted to additional ball, for the purpose of enabling him to file exceptions for a new trial.

Mr. Reed opposed the motion on the ground that the law was imperative, and such relaxation was without precedence.

the law was imperative, and such relaxation was without precedence.

Mr. Brown replied that he could not, at that moment, recall a case of that kind; but the peculiar situation of the prisoner's family would induce the Court to grant the request.

Judge Thompson said that in cases of this kind the prisoner could not be released on bail, as it would be directly contrary to the law.

Dr. Beale was therefore remanded to the custody of the officers and conveyed to prison.

His demeanor during this time was calm and composed. As soon as the Court adjourned, his friends crowded around him for the purpose of expressing their sympathy. Many of them seemed more affected by the verdict than himself.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

This morning, on the opening of the Court, Mr. Brown arose and stated that he wished to make a motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. Beale. He would file his reasons for the application on Monday, within the time allowed by law. He also desired, he said, to notify the representative of the Commonwealth, that on Monday he would apply to have his client admitted to bail, and he felt confident that he would be able to convince the Court of the propriety of granting the application. The motion for a new trial was entered of record. THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS

REMAINS OF GOV. BURT.

St. Joseph, Thesday, Oct. 24, 1854.

The remains of Gov. Burt, late Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, arrived overland this morning, in this city, in charge of the Committee appointed by acting Gov. Cuming to accompany them to South Carolina. This Committee consists of Col. W. B. Howard, New-York, Col. B. Greene, Ohio; James H. Doyle, Esq., and Maj. Wm. R. Jones, of South Carolina. They will leave to morrow on the F. X. Aubrey.

Terrible Explosion at Waukegan.—A Chicago paper says: We learn from Daniel Walters, Esq., of Wankegan, that the boiler of Hitchcock's Steam Flouring Mill blew up about 2 o'clock on Wednesday. The top of the building was blown some forty feet in the air, and the whole structure was demolished. Four persons were instantly killed and five are severely wounded, some of them, it is thought, mortally. Several persons were considerably bruised. We did not learn the cause of the accident, nor the names of the killed and wounded.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—A recent census of this city aboves a population of 5,337. Increase since 1856,